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BREAK THROUGH

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SELF HELP AND THE ROLE OF THE EX-OFFENDER

Offenders and ex-offenders attending the Canadian Congress on Criminology and Corrections in Regina formed a committee, June 24th, to discuss and draw up plans for forming a national conference committee to look into the concept of self-help and the role of the ex-offender in the criminal justice system."

On June 27th, at the Saskatchewan Hotel, Offenders and ex-offenders at another general meeting voted in five of its members and a chairman to represent five regions throughout Canada.

According to a press release the next day the national conference com-

mittee has two purposes:
+ To organize a Canadian conference, on the concept of self-help and the role of the ex-offenders in the criminal justice system.

+ To do organizational work in relation to a national committee of ex-offenders. It is proposed at this point that the election of this committee will take place at the national conference.

Another proposal at the meeting was that each member will work within his own region contacting ex-offenders, self-help groups, private agencies and government departments within the criminal justice system.

Douglas Dunn, of Edmonton, acting chairman of the group didn't wish to comment on the funding of the National Conference committee but said that the upcoming meeting of the committee in Ottawa, the fall of 1974, will discuss these objectives.

Other elected members were: Thomas Gordon of Vancouver representing British Columbia, Rick Carter of Toronto for Ontario, Bill Hudson of Regina for the prairies, Roger Larche of Hull for Quebec and for the Maritimes, is Ray Webb from Halifax, Nova Scotia who is also acting secretary.



Ex-offender meeting (Regina)

PRISON ART'S 1973



It sounds like a fairy tale, but what you are about to read is all true. Prison Arts is an open competition to any inmate in any institution in Canada. The entry may be an essay, an oil painting, sculpture or any other art

form. The show is on tour now, but it all begins when entries are gathered at the Prison Arts Foundation, 143 Fifth Ave., Brantford, Ontario, where the show is assembled and judged.

CHOICES

Mr. R.M. Zubrycki chose a painting to be used on the Christmas cards of the Canadian Penitentiary Service. It was a work titled "Hands" by Michael Pellus of Archambault.

Mrs. H. Silverman, Mr. Sinclair's deputy minister, selected a painting to receive an award from the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services. The winner here was Norval Morrisseau of the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre for "Loon Cycle."

Mr. Michael Chortyk, art director for Wm. E. Gault Co. Ltd., chose three awards for painting and reproduction on the company's Christmas card line. You'll probably receive some of them this year. Winners were Norval Morrisseau for "Fish Cycle", Eric E. Lifton of Portsmouth Center and an unnamed entrant of an Eskimo Carving from Yellowknife.

Other judges are Harold Town, a well known artist and patron of prison arts; Guy Montpetit, a Quebec artist and patron; and Peter Sepp of Toronto, visual arts officer of the Ontario Arts Council representing chairman Anthony Adamson

who was unable to attend this year. They judged the visual arts section of the show.

The writing is judged by Ron Evans of Toronto; Peter Such of Toronto, editor of Impulse; and Gerald Lampert, author and advertising executive. The winners in creative writing are included in the foundations annual publication, "Words from Inside," which is available when the Show is on tour or from the Brantford office.

PRIZES

More than \$1,000 in prize money is awarded and many of the recipients are granted passes to attend the show when it reaches their area.

For the first time this year the show went west - to the Congress of Criminology and Corrections in Regina where it opened at the Saskatchewan Hotel on June 25. It was then transferred to the Midtown Plaza until the 30th of June. It will tour the west, Ontario and Quebec, and probably will be in your area. The list will follow so you can check and see when and where you can view this excellent "sampling" of Canadian Talent.

The winners include: Michael Pessus - Brass

Archambault Institution, \$100 first prize for art for his oil painting of a legless man.

Eric E. Lifton, Portsmouth Center, for photographic essay on various aspects of life, \$100.

Norman Poole from Matsqui, B.C. for writing, \$100.

In the art category three \$50 awards to Kip Kully, Millhaven; Diane Gregory, Vanier, and Gregory L. Wilson from N.B.

In the writing category a \$50 award to Thomas Chov of Regina.

A \$50 gift of leather goods for Kenneth Weston, Collins Bay.

Arts and Crafts \$25 awards - seven of them to James F. Morgan, Collins Bay Annex.

Jean-Louis Therrien, Cowansville; Joe Chaloupka, Warworth; E.R. Griffiths, Jovceville; Edward T. Breland, Prince Albert; Marie Goyer of Maison Gomin; and Louis Art Levesque of Le Cier.

Awards for writing were presented to Louis H. Grant, Matsqui; W.F. Hulton, Millhaven; Ron Dempsey, Dorchester; Stuart Allen Mann, Stony Mountain; Ilene Schechter, Kingston; Beverly Whittey; Vanier; Trond Frantzen; now released; Frank Guiney, Jovceville; Etienne Boujoli, Collins Bay Farm Annex; and Jim McCarthy, Kingston. These awards were \$10.

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QUOTE BY CHURCHILL!

"The mood and temper of the public with regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country. A calm dispassionate recognition of the rights of the accused, and even of the convicted criminal against the state; a constant heart-searching by all charged with the duty of punishment;

a desire and an eagerness to rehabilitate; a tireless effort toward the discovery of creative and regenerative processes; unflinching faith that there is a treasure, if you can only find it, in the heart of every man. These are the symbols which mark and measure the strength of a nation, proof of the living virtue in it."

Break Through

An ex-offender publication serving offenders, ex-offenders and citizens at large, dedicated to penal reform and the education of the public.
Published quarterly at the Break Through editorial office, 228 Bay St. South, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

The Views and Opinions expressed in this publication are those of the contributors of articles only.

What's Happening

With this issue we publish without the help of Keith Fairbanks. For quite some time as director of The John Howard office in Hamilton, Keith has been an invaluable aid, both editorially and financially.

I personally feel that we will miss his help, but Breakthrough will continue. Also it is worthy of note that Keith has gone on to another job which is still within the correctional system.

A NEWCOMER

Heidi Kreutz, a native of Regina, will be corresponding with the gals and, we hope, the E. Fry Society. Heidi's first articles appear with this issue and it is seldom that a woman can see things as objectively as this gal. We welcome her efforts, and any of you gal readers of Breakthrough who want to write about anything drop her a line at 228 Bay Street South, Hamilton.

READERS

You, our reading public, may not be aware of the fact that Breakthrough does not have an editor, but such is the case. The publication is a joint effort and we edit each others material as it becomes available. This system seems to be the best way to be as completely objective as we can. Our last issue had a letter from a writer who suggested that Breakthrough is a rip-off because we don't publish what he likes to read. Judging from his further comments, I find it difficult to believe he even read our publication. However, as he said, "I like the look to believe in an article that displeased him, it would be nice if he'd sit down and write us a letter to advise what changes he feels are necessary to please him."

This publication, like any other, is for the

reader, and only by reading the letters from the readers does a writer have any idea of what people expect. Since Breakthrough covers a specialized area of our society, we do need letters to keep our pulse on the tide of things. So, if each of you write, we'll do our best to make you happy to improve the publication, and who knows, we may even publish your letter.

NEED BOOSTERS

In this issue you will notice we are beginning a concerted effort to boost our circulation. Our goal is to publish on a monthly basis but in order to do so we need more subscribers. So, after you read your copy of Breakthrough, pass it on to a friend, twist his arm a little and help us out. Remember, we're working for you, publishing your paper and we do require your support.

Breakthrough, so far has survived on grants from various funds and has never been entirely self-supporting. It never was intended to be a money-making proposition. If it ever did become such it would be an excellent source of income to help a few ex-inmates further their education, while contributing their labors and editorial efforts to the paper. However, this concept is a far-fetched goal, and with the way our costs keep rising, all the efforts expended for Breakthrough are voluntary. We, the staff contribute our time because we feel a need for the publication and on more time than we feel a need for the publication. We, the staff, are not getting paid, and we are not getting paid for our time and energy.

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Letters to the Editor

Sir:

Ken Langley's article — "Temporary Leave of Absence" — has a good point regarding the debasing circumstances surrounding conjugal visits for wives and their incarcerated man. I agree that one's sensitivity is offended by the idea. However, I feel he believes that sexual deprivation is the most important factor in favour of a wide open T.L.A. program. Further, I feel that his outlines and suggestions, if used, could place the policing responsibility of absences on the wife and family. Even though the "system" would claim too much money and Ken's points regarding institutional staff are partially true, I believe the vast majority of convicted men would resent having their wives in this position of authority. If she were to exercise this authority, a grave strain would be placed on an already strained relationship.

It has been my observation that an incarcerated man's wife is under considerable strain preceding her man's T.L.A. She anticipates a few days home with a mixture of anxiety, elation and guilt. Perhaps they have not resolved the tension, hurts and bewilderments surrounding his being picked up and convicted. Or it could be that the children have claimed and filled her time and his coming home will mean an adjustment for all of them.

For some, loneliness and/or lack of money has forced

her to live with family. This situation can be strained enough without the added burden of making room for the fellow on a T.L.A. If the family has resentment for him, the visit could increase the pressure on the wife.

A further aggravation can arise from the good intentions of well meaning friends. Their desire to make the man feel welcomed home could mean that the couple might not have a moment to themselves so that they might relax and learn to be together again.

In spite of all the problems that could arise, I have found that most women let the joy of seeing their man again, in a non-institutional setting, guide the T.L.A. I am sure that both of them are stronger because of it — he because he has to make himself return to a setting that is empty of meaning for him; she because she has to endure over again the depression and grief that is part of the adjustment to her life without him.

It is my belief that incarcerated men should be aware of the very real problems that exist for their wives just as she should be aware of his. The third side to the three-way mirror here is the "system" which must reflect not only the needs of the man and his family, but also the society it represents.

This, to me, is what a Temporary Leave of Absence is all about.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Judy Bailie

On the contrary, dear reader, the writer feels that

sexual deprivation is the most important factor in a T.L.A. Program.

Often a man needs a T.L.A. to discuss employment possibilities or other humanitarian reasons.

The policing of a T.L.A. under the program suggested should not be the responsibility of the wife or family, but the inmate himself.

As you point out the unresolved matters that a couple face could possibly be resolved rather than left for the matter and morals to deterorate further.

I agree that often circumstances are difficult for accommodating a T.L.A. Absence, but, shouldn't the family and the community show concern in these matters instead of apathy. One of the problems of today's society is that the community is all too willing to lock somebody up under the guise of punishment, but when the debt is paid, society still wants it's pound of flesh!

Under the present system each application for T.L.A. is assessed for its own merits, both in the institution and the community. All this work could be done by a computer and mail offering also the inmates opportunity to correspond with those concerned and establish lines of communication.

The suggested program will be covered in a later issue of Breakthrough in greater depth.

Ken Langley

Ballard vs. Allmand Politics or Perjury?

Recently while in Toronto on a pass from the Millhaven penitentiary Harold Ballard, who is serving three years for borrowing the sum of \$205,000 from Maple Leaf Gardens without proper authority, made a few statements that seem to have upset Mr. Allmand quite previously.

Breakthrough wants to know, Mr. Ballard, just what motivations prompted your remarks and who in the world do you think you are kidding? Do you believe for one minute that your statements would be anything but ridiculed?

Several other questions arise from your remarks: If as you say, you couldn't wait to get back, why did you leave in the first place? Why not try to make the best of a good thing?

ENTER FRAY

Breakthrough wants to know, Mr. Allmand, why you felt it necessary to enter the fray, denying the allegations categorically as you did and why you made the remarks in the evaluation of his case? You mention his rehabilitation program, but does he really need rehabilitation? Or does the possibility exist that, if and when Ballard is released, he could retire and live off the

interest earned by his investments? The whole episode of Mr. Ballard's remarks and your replies sounds like you are both running for office.

Mr. Allmand, did you really think that the public would lend any credence to Ballard's remarks? But honestly, just how glibly do you think the public is?

Your quote of \$1.40 a day per inmate sounds about right, not that institutional food is all that bad. It does have it's good points. But perhaps the public should know that the department has a dietitian and that diets for various reasons are available. Perhaps Mr. Ballard's diet is a Kosher diet, and so steak seems to be a reasonable substitute for pork chops.

Apple pie doesn't seem like any big deal as several of our institutions can apples quite extensively for use in institutions only.

Ice cream is a Sunday tradition and has been years, so why the big deal there?

How did Harold Ballard get a pass anyway, since he, as you say, "is not responding to his rehabilitation program"? Was it assumed that if he got out for a weekend he'd benefit in a rehabilitation sense or was it because the new rink that

was to be opened just couldn't open without him?

MALARKEY

Breakthrough wants to know when the institutions of this country are going to be taken out of the hands of politicians and run like they should be? Why do the people in our institutions have to put up with all this malarkey? Don't they have enough of a problem by simply being there? Seems like their problems are getting pretty serious when they think they're eating steaks as often as they do.

It is high time that the people realize that inmates in our institutions are people, not a bunch of animals. Harold Ballard, for instance, is serving time on his first conviction. Does that make him an habitual criminal? Do his remarks mean that much that retribution must be sought by the department? Guess you'll have to keep him in P.C. now because if he did in fact tell the truth, and the department begins to make dietary changes at Millhaven, Mr. Ballard will be able to count his friends in the institution on the finger of one hand.

Both of you guys cut it out. If we, the public, want hot air we'll turn on our furnaces.

California - is Jaun Corona Guilty?

Jaun Corona, convicted last year of the murder of 25 innocent farm workers has publicly protested his innocence and is requesting a new trial to prove himself innocent.

At the time of his trial, his lawyer would not allow him to take the stand in his own defence, nor would he allow any of his family or friends to speak. Why?

California, unfortunately, has the worst history in North America as far as murder and criminal acts are concerned. Take for instance the Manson Affair. Now it appears the state may also have the record for the grossest miscarriage of justice.

If Jaun Corona is innocent, (and the writer feels it is possible) then the State of California is incarcerating a man unjustly under no less than 25 sentences of Life Imprisonment and is responsible to prove it's actions to be justified!

More than a few questions must be asked about this trial. Why was Corona not allowed a lie detector test? And if the state feels that Corona himself could "beat" the Machine, why not allow his witnesses to be heard and take lie detector tests to determine their veracity.

Anyone, who is charged with a crime as serious as murder, should be allowed all the facilities of police and state departments to prove his innocence. The law says "beyond a reasonable doubt" and only after inconclusive evidence, should an individual be incarcerated.

Assuming that Corona was guilty of trafficking in itinerant farm workers who are in the country illegally, then his is guilty of a crime, but that is a Federal offence,

and the sentence is far different than Life Imprisonment.

Was Jaun Corona a victim used to set an example so that others who were involved in trafficking farm workers would be aware of a possible serious penalty or unjust conviction?

The problem of itinerant farm workers in the United States is a serious one because of a law that requires certain conditions for entrance into the country.

For quite a few years there has been a shortage of fruit pickers, but the department of Immigration continues to make it difficult for Mexicans to work in this country and by their bureaucratic actions, typical government inefficiency and reluctance to accept

responsibility for anything create a situation for people like Jaun Corona to help farm workers and make a few bucks "on the side". There are many others, who thrive on the fact that these people in many instances cannot read, much less speak English. Lets face it, oranges don't care what language they are picked in and what difference does it make anyway, you don't need a university degree to pick fruit.

Now that Jaun Corona has publicly stated his feelings, will the state of California take the necessary steps to prove him guilty, or will they allow the element of doubt to continue?

Remember Caryl Chessman and Stephen Truscott?

HAROLD KING

Harold King of Keswick, the founder of Ontario's Harold King Farm, passed away on July 12 in Branson Hospital, Toronto, as the result of a stroke. He was 57.

A one-time furniture salesman and auctioneer, Mr. King abandoned the business world in 1962 to open a halfway house for ex-inmates in his own home in Toronto.

In 1963, he established the 44-acre farm, 40 miles north of Toronto at Keswick. Since then more than 900 men have passed through the farm.

Neither Mr. King nor Mrs. King has any formal training in social work, but seem to have a natural flair for

guiding rehabilitation programs.

Mr. King's avowed purpose was "to undo the injustices of this country's penal system."

He suffered his first heart attack in 1962. That same year he began to raise funds for the farm with a \$100 plate dinner at which \$11,000 was raised.

In a country where 90 per cent of released prisoners have returned to jail, Mr. King's success is amazing. His reports show 57 out of 85 men of the first two years of the farm were completely rehabilitated and of the 85 only 9 returned to jail.

Only the good die young.

ATTENTION INMATES!

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CANADIAN CONGRESS OF CORRECTIONS

SELF HELP AND HELPING OTHERS!

"Self-help groups the answer?" and "The ex-inmates responsibility in criminology and corrections." was the keynote in a debate between ex-offenders, offenders and the professional worker at the Regina Correctional Centre, June 25th.

The ex-inmate delegation and some professional members from the Canadian Congress on Criminology and Corrections met at the Centre to discuss problems facing self-help groups and the professional worker.

In the Centre's auditorium, a panel of 18 people - seven professionals, eight ex-inmates and three inmates spoke on their feelings towards the issues and then answered some of the questions put to them from the audience.

Mr. Clarence Dergo, chairman of the debate and member of the Regina Freedom group said, "The ex-inmate who has gone through it - has come out of it - has gone straight - is the guy who's got a few of the answers."

He further elaborated on what he believes is the need for such self-help groups but also said, "Together with professional people I think they can work out a workable plan for other inmates who are about to emerge from the institutions."

The Freedom group is a group of ex-inmates in the area of self-help and have only been funded since last December, allowing them a few paid workers.

The Freedom group planned the debate along with many others involving the ex-inmate delegation at the Congress.

One of the panel members, J.W. Mohr, with the Law Reform Commission in Ottawa stood up and questioned the question, "Is self-help groups the answer?" He asked, "The answer to what?"

Clarence Dergo said that the answer is an old, old question of how the ex-offender is going to rehabilitate himself. He said that he didn't like the word rehabilitate because it meant to return to your former state and he wouldn't want to return to his former state. "It was hopeless," he said.

Another panel member, an admitted alcoholic said, "My problem is the problem of living." He said, he sought help from professionals. "I was very busy lying to them and they couldn't help me. It wasn't until he became honest with himself that he could get help. When he was finally ready for help, 'It was a self-help organization,' he said.

Roger Larche, from Hull, Quebec said that they needed professionals. In a workshop, he and a few ex-inmates formed didn't need professionals until they were a self-help group for almost a year.

"No professionals would get off their fat ass and do what we did as we do what we want money."

He said that his group in Hull, Quebec was lucky. "We have good professionals involved with our program." In ending, he said, "I don't work for them, they don't work for me, we work together and that's what makes us strong."

One of the inmate panel members stood up and said, "There is no answer."

He has been serving time for the past 16 years and said, he chuckles everytime someone comes into the institute and tries to tell him the answer.

Teddy Mahood, a native ex-convict seated in the audience said that he knew the answer, "I care."

"There are two things I try to remember," he said,

"Forgive myself and give up hate beliefs."

He told the audience he does something useful, "because I am a man not because I am an ex-con."

Senator Hastings, also a panel member describes prisons as, "Catacombs of confusion," and said that more suspended sentences and probation should be granted to the offender.

"You don't really help a man, doing what a man should be doing himself," he said.

And he continued, "The government is showing faith

in you by giving you the money to come here."

He is referring to the grant of \$10,000 from the State department, used to send 56 ex-inmates to the Congress from all over Canada.

William Outerbridge, from the Centre of Criminality, University of Ottawa said that he is a professional and proud of what he is and "as long as we keep laying labels we can't talk."

Mr. Outerbridge is still not too sure if self-help is the whole answer. "A number of you guys are in here because of self-help."

FUNDING

At Regina, during the Canadian Congress on Criminology and Corrections, ex-offenders and offenders, meeting at the Congress voted in six of its members to represent Canada and look into the problems facing self-help groups.

One of the main problems is the acquisition of financial aid. Because of the lack of funds many self-help groups break up and their valuable ideas and help towards the rehabilitation of the ex-offender is lost.

The function of the National Conference Committee of ex-inmates will not be to provide the funds but to help self-help groups find out where the funds are and who would be willing to financially aid their group. The NCC will primarily take on an advisory role.

The following is a list of names, addresses and telephone numbers of the six ex-offenders, forming the NCC. Each self-help group should get in touch with their region representative, letting them know their group exists. The self-help group doesn't only have to be made of ex-inmates but can be a volunteer group working towards the rehabilitation of the ex-offender.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Thomas R. Gordon,
5471 Ormiston Street,
VANCOUVER 16, British Columbia
Phone: (604) 438-2141
(604) 438-2128

ONTARIO
Rick D. Carter,
297 Carlton Street,
TORONTO, Ontario
Phone: 416 - 922-6015

PRAIRIES
Bill Hudson,
1319 Kramer Blvd.,
REGINA, Saskatchewan
Phone: 306 - 596-0294

Douglas Dunn,
10838 - 74th Avenue,
EDMONTON, Alberta
Phone: 403 - 432-7115

QUEBEC
Roger Larche,
20 Cousineau,
HULL, Quebec
Phone: Office - (613) 770-4937
Home - (613) 770-5182

MARITIMES

Ray Webb,
Acting Secretary,
5429 Inglis Street,
No. 209,
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia
No phone at present.

Regina - - Where There's Watchful Eyes!

The inmate, instead of yelling, "Key-up!" has to sometimes turn around, face the camera suspended from the ceiling, state his business then, click, click, the barred grill swings outward letting him pass through. Somewhere at the front of the prison complex his movements are monitored through one of the six monitors. A pair of watchful eyes intently follow him until he reaches his destination.

This is the 1973 setting at the Saskatchewan Provincial Correctional Centre as witnessed by 20 delegates of the Canadian Congress on Criminology and Corrections, June 29th.

The delegates, broken up into groups with an inmate as tour guide, toured the main complex of four units, housing almost 300 men.

The first two units are the classification and remand areas (those who have court cases pending) while the other two units billet long-term inmates, serving six months to two years less a day.

Theoretically, men sentenced here do not serve over two years but have been known to get sentences such as two years less one day, back to back, totalling four years less two days.

What greets the visitors as they tour the Centre is men with idle time on their hands - men playing ping-pong, cards, drinking coffee or just men standing around in huddle sessions.

The delegates, most of them working in the correctional field are inquisitive. They discover that out of 300 inmates, maybe, just maybe 150 of these men are working within the institution, either in shops, cleaning, helping out in the kitchen or out in the fields planting or pulling potatoes.

Besides the regular inside jobs there is one class room for those interested enough to upgrade their education and three full time teachers are available to help any



This duplex house nestling under a grove of trees at the end of the front parking lot at the Regina Provincial Correctional Centre is used for 'conjugal visits.'

Here the inmates could spend up to three days a month with his wife providing he could prove a relationship of living together for six months prior entering the Centre.

student who is having problems with his correspondence courses.

With the use of modern reading aides the student's reading speed and comprehension is increased. Most of the upgrading is grade school or high school. On the average only about one inmate a year attends any sort of university course.

The Centre, somewhat resembling Guelph Reformatory in southern Ontario, is still cold and barren, although the walls of the 'dorm' are strewn with playboy pinups and the cell bars adorned with curtains, affording the inmate some privacy.

But the bars, cells and lock-ups are still there, a real part of the prison culture.

The cell or drum is still the cubicle of retention, the same size as in most institutions - "three paces by five paces," says one inmate.

The short-time units and the classification units eat in a dining room atmosphere while the rest of the Centre eat in the beginning of the cell blocks.

Across the yard, guarded by the seeing eye of the camera are five work-shops - huge, like discarded war-surplus hangers.

The shops run regular courses but haven't the facilities or the space to accommodate more than 10 inmates.

To the left of the pathway leading to the shops is the shoe shop where they make clothing, repair shoes and make special shoes for inmates who need them. In their spare time the inmates are allowed to work on their hobby craft - usually leather work.

Above the door of the class room is a foot chart showing the relative positions of the bones.

To make a pair of shoes, says instructor Carl Wall, costs about \$12.

He says that for their use, it is impossible to purchase leather from the wholesalers because of the small amount he uses. He can get the same material at the retailers for less price.

The next shop is the automotive repair. "The inmate," said instructor Bill McDonald, "gets the same type of instruction that is in line with the Department of Labor standards."

Every morning, two hours of instruction is given to the inmate. They work, he says, at their own speed but they do their own work. If they make a mistake, he continues, they start all over, repeating the same steps until they discover their own

errors. After each unit of instruction they are tested.

Although there were only a few cars in the shop, Mr. McDonald says that the shop is usually full. The suppliers of cars are usually citizens from Regina.

If you know someone at the Centre chances are that you can get your car repaired.

And you can't beat the prices - like the price of a '64 Valiant which needed a complete face-life - rebuilt engine, tune-up, new water pump and a few other odds and ends, totalling the street price of \$450 but the Centre's price is \$150, including \$15 labor costs.

Adjacent the automotive shop is an empty lot. Hopefully, says Mr. McDonald, a body repair shop will go there. From the last he heard, "It was in the approved budget."

Across from the automotive shop is the wood working shop, teaching the men cabinet making, painting and decorating. One of the men, a former graduate from this shop works in the city making cabinet speakers. Since he makes them on his own, with very little overhead, he sells them for \$40. Finishing, which is staining and varnish, is extra.

Cont'd on Pg. 4





MR TEPPERMAN — IT'S STILL HERE — AND HERE'S ANOTHER ONE FOR YOU!



WARRANTS

Police officers may now make legal arrests without having to produce a warrant or to explain the charge to the person concerned, the Supreme Court of Canada recently ruled in a three to two decision.

The case concerned was that of Peter Gamracy of London, Ontario. Mr. Gamracy refused to accompany police constable John Crockwright to a police station when the officer could or would not explain the charge. A scuffle occurred in which the police officer suffered a broken elbow.

JUDGEMENT

The provincial court judge who originally heard the case ruled that Gamracy

was guilty of common assault, but not of assaulting a police officer, because the officer wouldn't explain the charge. The crown appealed.

APPEAL

Mr. Justice Roland Ritchie, when writing the reasons for the Supreme Court decision, said, "It was no part of the officer's duty to obtain the warrant to show Gamracy or to ascertain it's contents."

"The duty was fully discharged by telling the accused that the outstanding warrant was the reason for his arrest," said Mr. Justice Ritchie.

However, Mr. Justice Wishart Spence and Mr. Justice Bora Laskin felt that

Regina - -

Cont'd from Pg. 3

Of the six shops offering training, welding appears the most fruitful, being the one area in which most of the men are employed after they are released.

Mr. Lincoln, the welding instructor, instructs the inmates in making three-foot high candle holders, finally going into more complex welding such as wrought iron railings and coffee tables. Of the combined welding and machine shop, Mr. Lincoln says, "The inmates are only in the shop a short period of time - not really enough time to learn a proper trade."

The exploratory shop, the fifth of the shops is perhaps the most interesting and the

most creative. The inmates do whatever they want - bead work, leather work, woodwork, or sometimes their creative flair is painting, like the inmate sitting in the far corner, painting the portrait of another inmate. When asked if he would consider selling it, he said, very simply, "No." He explains that too much of himself went into the painting.

The instructor, Andy Nichies, says that it is difficult to instruct the men because of the time limit. He gets each man about 4.5 months, then they are released. He gets about ten men but said, "It is easier to work with eight. They can get more individual attention."

A question that has been asked numerous times every day by many different people is, "Why are our prisons in Canada overflowing?" Another is, "Why in the world would people put themselves in the position to return to our penal institutions?" What's wrong? What's wrong, indeed!

Some put the blame on society. Some say people don't have it as good as when they are in jail. And others say, "Oh, it's just a growing state of laziness!"

If only a very small percentage of these people would really know what they were talking about, instead of continuously talking through their noses. For those who know and realize the procedures and goings on inside these institutions, it is highly obvious that the public is so badly unaware and that public desire to be aware is far below the level it should be. Seeing as the public interest to be aware of this situation and all its angles has never been at a respectable percentage, for me to try and say how it

would improve should public interest improve, would be mere prophecy. However, I cannot help but think, with all calculations and problems considered that increased public knowledge could only help to improve this pitfall corner of our society.

How can one become more aware? Easily! There are our local politicians to talk or write to, our M.L.A.'s and M.P.'s. There are probation offices, and there are also conducted tours of our various reformatories and prisons. How many people take the time to be bothered enough about their brother in trouble?

This is not a cut and dried problem. This is also not a problem which can be solved by locking offenders away and forgetting about them. This is not a problem which can be answered by any scientific formula. This is a humitarian area of broken hearts, broken souls and very often, broken minds. A simple question, — "How do you mend a broken heart?" If you find you don't know

the answer to this, and if you feel it is in your best interest not to get involved, then all these people in our in-

stitutions are much better off without your interest or help. They are not looking for sympathy.

Here We Go Again

Why do people find themselves in jails, reformatories, and penal institutions? Has life become so difficult and complicated in one's mind that we resort to the means we have to come here? Obviously so. Looking around at the residents here, there is not one who does not have an injured heart and broken feelings. Forces scatter in many directions when one makes their desperate, final efforts to survive and erase all hurts, disappointments and fears. As many people have said before me, "We are the 'unfortunates', we have found it impossible to survive, a bide by the law and yet overcome our many griefs."

To those who don't mind being in an institution, this

essay will mean nothing. For those that have any better things to do and places to be, I ask, are YOU coming back? Is this the place you will return to every time you are unable to cope, to survive within the bounds of the law of our country? I hope not. I personally, never ever want to return and I would feel badly for anyone that did have to come here.

So, what is needed by a person to prevent him from returning? Theoretically, I would think a change of life pattern, a strength in self-righteousness and ability (other than physical abilities) and a will to live.

It's strange just how many of us have at one time or another led such a large part of our will to live. They say man can usually never appreciate the sky, stars, green grass, trees, bird, or even himself — his mind and soul, until he is either incarcerated or somehow out of reach. Oh, what an awareness we seem to develop then! If only we could learn to apply this awareness in times of difficulty while on the street. If only we could remember to say to ourselves, "Despite all the anxieties I may be experiencing at this moment, at least I can appreciate being free, free to choose my way of life, free to be responsible for myself."

It is a highly degrading and depressing thing to do to a human being, and it brings out the animal in even the strongest of those who experience it's captivity. It is a poor excuse for an answer. How can anyone expect good results from locking a problem away? It is only encouraging prolonged burial of conflict. This is not logical nor does it make any sense.

When will our system improve? When will animalistic strongholds be thrown over for the proper humanitarian angles and answers? Is intimidation and "power-tripping" really an answer, or is it a substitute for an honest attempt to rehabilitate, as the responsibility of those in charge so defines itself?

"Keep your cool, and 'Get it together, man,' are two phrases we hear very often. To keep your cool, and have to be able to get it together, otherwise you will have nothing to keep. And what can be more important than how you feel about yourself? If you feel insecure, you display this to others. If you feel rotten, other people get the impression that you are indeed rotten. If you can search deep enough and be honest enough with yourself to find a little peace of mind, then you have got it together. Baby, keep it here, and KEEP YOUR COOL!"

Jail Within a Jail

In this series of enlightening editorials, I find myself striving to familiarize those not as aware as I, of the procedures in our present day reformatories. One of the very important procedures is practised for the purpose of control in the case of those who become unmanageable. It is called segregation, or

solitary confinement, and it can be either on a voluntary or involuntary basis.

An inmate or resident who becomes unmanageable, or who has suffered emotional distress to the point of almost "blowing up", may be placed in segregation. This is often practised in our mental institutions, and presents a great threat to the accused if he relapses into a catatonic state. When being placed in segregation, the inmate's clothes are taken away and he is given a medical gown which fastens with bows on the back, the same as we often see in our doctor's offices. It is a bare room with a mattress, no linen, no one to talk to, nothing which could ease the accused's mind from thinking. Meals are given three times a day, often slipped underneath the door. At this time, circumstances depending, the inmate may or may not be given a cigarette while supervised.

When placed in such a predicament, all one can do is sleep, eat, think, or scream if he or she so desires. There, they are kept until those in charge feel it is safe for them to come out again.

informing a person of an outstanding warrant, without giving the contents of the warrant, was not sufficient for an arrest. Therefore, the police constable was not in the course of his duty when he attempted to arrest the accused, they argued. The accused cannot be found guilty of the charge of assaulting a peace officer in the course of his duty, the two dissenting justices concluded.



PRISON ARTS 73

The OLD . . . Welland Jail

Breakthrough received a press invitation to visit the Welland Jail and the new Niagara Regional Detention Centre and, more out of curiosity than anything, two of us attended.

The old jail is entered through a door in the second floor of the City Hall and is located in the rear portion of the building. The building, although in fair condition for its age, is 156 years old and has undergone a few changes. Iron bars with metal plates on the outside hold this building together but inside are thick walls typical of old buildings.

ON THE INSIDE

We were shown one cell block devoid of inmates and I was very impressed with the cleanliness. There were ten cells in the corridor and a common room with picnic style tables. Two toilets serve the ten men until lock-up time, and plastic pails are used until

morning. There was one sink for washing and a stainless steel mirror for shaving.

A cage-like entrance is the best vantage point to the cell block, but the view is of the common room only. Two peepholes in the wall provide surveillance of the cell corridors themselves.

The visiting room consists of two narrow corridors separated by a window of walls and sound vents, the corridors are barely wide enough to pass in and visiting is limited by the available space.

The interview room for lawyers or ministers is a mesh cage offering no privacy for confidential communications.

The kitchen was clean, but hot. It is in the basement as is the laundry, admission-discharge area and showers. Inmates must be moved through the building for showers or to the exercise yard, which, due to limitations in staff, gets only limited use.

All the meals are carried up the stairs to the cell blocks, but a menu that is prescribed by Queen's Park is followed.

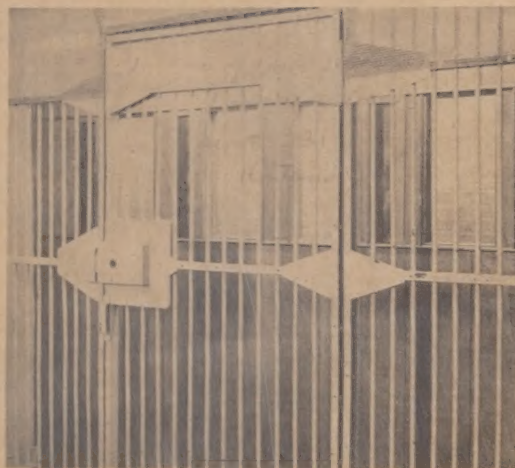
The superintendent said that on weekends they try to show a movie, but he didn't indicate where.

He did show us where, in the floor of one of the offices, the hangman's trap is located. It still works although it has been out of use for some time.

NEW FACILITIES

With the creation of the Niagara Regional Government a new facility has been built to replace this jail and two others. We saw this one in Welland but, I wonder what the others look like. As usual with any government agency we were shown exactly what they wanted us to see.

Incidentally, this must be the only jail in existence that doesn't have a segregation cell or cells. We were told there weren't any.



WELLAND VISITING ROOM

. . . And The NEW . . . Niagara Regional Detention Centre

After a tour of the Old Welland Jail we drove to Thorold to see the new institution there. It is centrally located in no man's land, conveniently located to discourage visitors. In comparison to the Old Jail it is the Ritz. And it is definitely much more secure than the old one. No one moves unless a door is opened electrically. The kitchen facilities are very good.

Minimum security consists of six dormitories, containing 12 beds each, give an opportunity to mingle. The dining room consists of heavy tables and chairs, meals are served cafeteria style and common washroom facilities include showers only. No facilities exist for outside recreation but, downstairs, there is a library, an exercise room and a classroom to be used by inmates and for staff training.

Medium security consists of cell blocks with two day rooms that double as dining rooms or television lounges. The beds appear to be quite comfortable but are accessible only at night after lock up. Maximum security is

similar but the cells have fixed beds, less comfort and movement is more restricted.

Both maximum and medium security areas are viewed from a tower-like control room where the guard is locked in. Other guards patrol the perimeter of the tower to observe the inmates. Both areas have their own visiting rooms that restrict physical contact. The visiting room for minimum security is similar to the dining room.

FOR WOMEN

Upstairs in the women's area there is a very comfortable lounge, a separate exercise yard on the roof, enclosed by fence and barbed wire, a sewing room, washer and dryer and ironing board. Some of the girls will like it. Medium security and protective custody cells are also on the same floor adjacent to their kitchen. The matron seemed like a very pleasant, motherly type.

COLOUR SCHEME

The colours all through the institution are very modern; oranges, yellows, green and

blues abound. The floors are colour co-ordinated and the lighting is good. The windows are all the same, familiar louver-type tungsten steel. The furnishings are modern and the executive offices are panelled and carpeted.

Hospital facilities are somewhat scarce - three rooms for male patients and a ward for the girls. The doctor has his own office and a full time nurse is planned.

The staff that I talked to appeared very friendly, although they seemed like new men. They talked about courses that the province is providing to train them in the new approach to corrections.

During the opening ceremony, for which two dormitories were packed, Mr. Snow, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Apps directed their remarks to the difference between this facility and the 156 year old Welland Jail - a century and a half of progress - and as I sat there the modern air circulating system recirculated the hot air that made me long for cooler climates.



NIAGARA VISITING ROOM

KEN LANGLEY REPORTS TEMPORARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE

In the Spring issue, Breakthrough printed an editorial suggesting programmed Temporary Leaves of Absence (T.L.A.). Reactions to the concept

presented further opportunity to muse over the plan and improve the thought.

At the time an inmate begins his sentence, the

department begins a "Community Assessment File" on a computer in Queen's Park.

Once every three months information is fed to the computer regarding the inmates attitude while incarcerated, the attitude and circumstances of his family or those concerned directly with him.

Assessments forms are circulated to the institutions for filing by staff and chaplaincy services and along with that of the chaplain, two other reports from staff are fed to the computer.

When the computer arrives at this inmate's number, it automatically sends letters describing the inmate and his circumstance to the community concerned and those who are to do the follow-up investigation. A letter goes to the family requesting approval, etc.

EVALUATION

The computer evaluates the returns and on a point system determines the eligibility and advisability of granting a T.L.A. Points, of course, are awarded as a result of the investigations and the reports filed in the computer. So the inmate is aware that the greatest

responsibility for his obtaining a pass is his. If he doesn't have enough points to qualify, it's up to him to qualify for the next opportunity.

This computer can carry all information about an individual. In event of a crisis, the superintendent of an institution could dial a coded telephone number any time, night or day, and obtain all the data pertinent to an individual.

False statements on applications would cause not only a loss of points, but give further insight into the characters of the people concerned.

To emphasize the necessity of adherence to the terms of a T.L.A., the pass carried by the absentee could warn him that any violation of the terms of his agreement with the department would result in additional time and the loss of further privileges.

WORTH A TRY

Since this T.L.A. program has been successful as it has, this addition to the program could only add to its value. It could be an answer to the age old problem of the anxiety for their loved ones that incarcerated people and their families share. It would be an answer to conjugal visits and offer a man a chance to remain in contact with his community. It's worth a try!

ALEX EDMINSON AWARD

On Tuesday evening, June 26th, the Government of Saskatchewan hosted a reception and banquet for the delegates of the 1973 Canadian Congress of Criminology and Corrections at Regina's Centre of Arts.

Mr. Stephen Cumas, the Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society in Montreal was awarded this year's J. Alex Edmison Award, by Johanna Hickey, a former graduate of the Centre of Criminology at the University of Ottawa. She is presently working as Chief of the Special Programs with the Solicitor General's Department.

The J. Alex Edmison Award was created three years ago by a group of Mr. Edmison's students who felt indebted to him for preparing them to go into the field of corrections. The award, said Mrs. Hickey, is presented every year to a person in the field of corrections who, "exem-

plified the philosophy practised by J. Alex Edmison."

Mr. Cumas, for the past 13 years, has been Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society of Montreal, founder of the Association of Social Rehabilitation Agencies of Quebec, he is a member of the Bordeaux Commission investigating prison riots, he has published articles and has spoken out on such controversial subjects as the building of the Correctional Development Unit of St. Vincent de Paul and the abolition of capital punishment.

His main ideals have been the protection of the community and fairness to the offender and he has fought for every important penal reform that has come up in the last 13 years.

At present he is on the Field placement staff of the Center of Criminology in Montreal.



NIAGARA CHAPEL

STAFF MAKING CONDITIONS AT GUELPH CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

1. The first recommendation is that, while changes are necessary, no action be taken at this time which would precipitate a major organizational change. When changes follow each other in rapid succession without time being given to their consolidation, then morale, which is never easy to maintain in a large institution, may well suffer. It would do no harm to indicate intentions, but time for reflection is important.

2. In line with number one would be our second recommendation, that the Superintendent be encouraged to form a Superintendent's Advisory Committee on Communications (S.A.C.C.) whose main goal would be the improvement of the communications between the staff of the Guelph Correctional Centre.

Ministry officials should be encouraged to help in establishing criteria and forms of reference. Meetings should be held regularly, during working hours, and with the Superintendent present. Members of this advisory body should represent a very wide segment of staff, and those who are of duty and would be interested in attending such meetings should be encouraged to do so with the understanding that they would be spectators only.

The advisory nature of this group would be emphasized, since changes in our institutions are prohibited by law to be brought about by a vote of staff representatives. The Minutes of these meetings should be clearly written with a view to avoiding names but with a purpose of defining issues in such a way as to permit staff, in reading them, to understand the background and purpose of any proposal.

There is need for such an advisory body at the Guelph Correctional Centre, but its success will depend upon the representatives feeling free enough to express their views without hindering future advancement or having to adopt a "soap box" style. It will be necessary for the Superintendent to establish an understanding whereby issues are related to the requirements of the task rather than to personalities or positions of authority. If the aims of the Centre are fully understood, if its strengths, weaknesses, and limitations, etc., are fully recognized, then authority emanates from the requirements of the job rather than the whims or personal style of an administrator or administrator.

Mr. Keane with his five-year plan could pull this off. Few of his predecessors would have dared to even try.

3. Further with a view to improving communications we recommend the establishment of a staff bulletin; well-written, newsy and off-set printed, in sufficient quantities that each member of staff would receive a copy.

Initially this may be issued monthly, but could be developed in the course of time as a weekly production. If it is feasible, it would be desirable to have pigeon-holes for all staff, located near their area of reporting for work. This is how the bulletin should be distributed as well as other information that requires staff-wide coverage. The writing of this bulletin should not be added to the already heavy tasks of the Superintendent, but all could be approved by him, or his Deputy.

4. Frequent and regular meetings of staff who are considered to be in senior positions at the Centre should be held with the Superintendent.

Even though such meetings are time-consuming, they are most important in a setting which employs such a large staff. This is where a great deal of "thinking out loud" should take place. This is the group which has its ear to the ground and hold accountable for the smooth operation of the

institution. Relationships here should be such that criticism will not be taken personally, and major concerns can be discussed in confidence and without fear of censure.

No one person can undertake an operation the size of the Guelph Correctional Centre without delegating a great deal of authority. He, of course, is held accountable and responsible, but he must be surrounded by key staff with whom he can work and in whom he has confidence. The workload assigned to each of these individuals must be within their skill and capacity and the kind of mutual trust and co-operation required is to be achieved. While we are sure that such is the present policy of the Ministry for all institutions, there is need for special attention at the Guelph Correctional Centre because of its size and active inmate population. We urge the Ministry to pay close attention to requests pertaining to the operation of this institution. Its unwieldy size may prevent it from fitting into former models evolved at the Ministry level.

We understand, for instance, that it would be desirable to have staff perform all functions which concern inmate records and hospital assistance. Presently, bed books are kept up to date in "K" corridor by inmates, and more staff is required for sick parades.

5. It is recommended that a priority rating be given to rectifying the weaknesses which have appeared in job rotation.

Now that the principle of shift rotation has been established it seems that it might gradually become more and more acceptable. Whether it will achieve desirable goals at the Guelph Correctional Centre must still remain a question.

6. There is merit in the overall plan to rotate staff through different posts so that they do not become complacent, but it is recommended that the present methods of rotating staff be closely examined since we are convinced that this can be done more effectively.

A change in task should not be made until an Officer has had ample opportunity to become familiar with an assignment and to feel comfortable because he knows what to do and what are the expectations. Left at the same post for a reasonable period will get to know the inmates and have an opportunity to share in their rehabilitation. The institution management should be encouraged to organize the inmate population, and shift assignment, by this about it may mean dividing into 4 or 5 units - each with its own complement of staff. If this is not feasible for the entire institution while the number of inmates is so large, then it might be wise to arrange for a shift rotation of a group of staff who would all work in the same area. Reception is one that comes to mind. The kitchen and hospital areas are others. These areas would certainly function better if the same staff were to serve for periods from six months to a year.

In order to make the maximum use of staff abilities, the possibility should also be considered of polling the staff with a view to leaving them on a desirable shift for up to a year. It seems to your investigators that the institution is not being fully served by staff who are thoroughly upset by their present assignments. Such a move would undoubtedly create a burden on management, but it would recognize a fact that is so patently obvious. Amongst those correctional officers with many years of experience are some very good staff who could accept the philosophy if they did not feel that their long years of service are being ignored. We would suggest that the S.A.C.C. group have an opportunity to work at this.

If there is a real possibility

of reducing the inmate population at the Guelph Correctional Centre then a reorganization of staff is going to be necessary anyway. Replacing experienced men on shifts and in work areas about which they are knowledgeable, the morale would be raised and the new concept of treatment would have a chance to develop.

Although this appears to be capitulation, it is really not so. It would not be disastrous to demonstrate a willingness to challenge correctional officers who claim they want to work more effectively by giving them a chance to prove it. They are now working effectively now and a continuation of the present shift arrangement will only serve to deepen resentment and lower morale.

Staff have not been slow to notice the fact that the personnel director has already indicated an intention to exclude from shift rotation those staff who are specialists in supervising gangs on lawns, flower beds, etcetera, and this is being used as proof that the shift is at its now constituted just does not work.

7. Mr. Keane deserves some immediate help in this area of major concern. We recommend the continuation of concept of an inmate Committee staff. It would not be realistic and it could be dangerous to depend upon this group for the elimination of drugs, muscling or con-tributions. These matters are part of the subculture of the institution and the methods of control adopted by inmates will always be unacceptable to the law.

8. Requests for changes in amenities for inmates should be the subject of study by a wide segment of the staff and be thoroughly understood by them before being introduced.

The question of inmate committee passes requires study to determine their need and, if required, ways of avoiding abuses.

Once a reasonable method of operation has been established it should be included in the staff booklet.

9. It is recommended that, in posting the minutes of the deliberations of the inmate committee, care should be exercised to make sure the message is understood. One line statements without a hint as to the purpose or function of an activity can only lead to suspicion and mistrust. Editing minutes requires skill, and such a service should be made available. Minutes are well written with sufficient documentation and explanation to make the decisions clear, they should not even be posted, here is a case where no knowledge is better than inaccurate information or innuendoes.

10. An exploration should be made of the feasibility of employing a staff counselor at the Guelph Correctional Centre.

One of the side issues that has appeared in this investigation is that so many of the staff interviewed have remarked "Well, even if nothing comes of this, I feel better because I've been given an opportunity to speak my mind."

We are not so glibly as to believe that staff have not spoken their minds on many occasions and I am certain that this is not peculiar to Guelph or correctional institutions. Were someone to visit any large institution with a view to investigating working conditions, a similar response would be forthcoming.

But does it perhaps suggest the need for a service that might be supplied in this field? Could someone who is skilled in counselling perform a worthwhile service without undermining the authority of responsible employees in our institutions? It seems to us to present a need not unlike that of the inmate Committee. By having a voice, much of the pent-up frustration of an inmate body is defused - staff,

too, need defusing at times. Does a staff even where the working conditions are relatively good - need an opportunity to be able to individually to "takeout" things which may be too petty to be taken up with supervisors and yet which, if left unresolved, affect morale?

Anonymity would have to be assured and perhaps no reporting should be expected. If such a person becomes another inspector, then the therapeutic aspect of the whole exercise is in danger of being lost.

Educational systems have swung away from the formal inspection except for promotion or specific problems and co-ordinators have been instrumental in upgrading staff performance by being freed of any reporting responsibility. If took time for them to become trusted, but they won the day.

11. The advantages of installing a P.A. system at Guelph Correctional Centre should be explored.

The Guelph Correctional Centre is a large, sprawling institution and much time is required for inmates to be visited, assessment, appointments, etcetera. Psychometrists and Social workers described instances of half-hour-long waits for inmates to be located and escorted for interviews.

The Superintendent feels he would alleviate many difficulties if a two-way P.A. system were available. There

is some merit in this, and if it could be shown that it would correct the situation, it would be money well spent.

12. It is recommended that the Civil Services practice of paying 2 1/2 times normal salary for work performed on a statutory holiday be investigated with a view to establishing its effect on the operation of the Guelph Correctional Centre.

Many correctional officers felt that the additional pay was a waste of taxpayer's money and constituted a deterrent to hiring good staff.

It was our impression that the system whereby an officer could have another day off in lieu of a statutory holiday would meet the needs of the institution, and would also make for better working conditions and a healthier staff. Workers in this field need as much time off as they can legitimately get and extra pay is a suitable substitute.

Final Comment

The foregoing recommendations should be considered in the context of the events leading up to this investigation.

From the outset the Ministry demonstrated its support for Mr. Keane, the Superintendent, and your investigators found that this support is well placed and justified. Mr. Keane is an able administrator with the imagination, flair and courage necessary to effect the changes at the Guelph

Correctional Centre which the Ministry would like to incorporate into its treatment program.

It was inevitable that a changeover from a primarily custodial to a treatment oriented organization to one which sets out to explore the dynamics of interpersonal relationships would present difficulties to staff who are not trained or skilled in such techniques, or philosophically in tune with such concepts. The gauntlet was laid down and we should not be surprised that the challenge was accepted. Mr. Keane can win the day if he continues to enjoy Ministry support and if he will now share his five-year plan with his staff.

He has shown everyone that he will stand up for principles and that he intends to establish a healthier climate in the Guelph Correctional Centre. He can now carry the staff with him. He has shown everyone that he will stand up for principles and that he intends to establish a healthier climate in the Guelph Correctional Centre. He can now carry the staff with him. He has shown everyone that he will stand up for principles and that he intends to establish a healthier climate in the Guelph Correctional Centre. He can now carry the staff with him.

By Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services

PRISON ARTS

Cont'd from Pg. 1

BENEFACTORS
A very impressive list of contributions has grown in the short life of Prison Arts.

Among them are Xerox of Canada, Warner Lambert of Canada, the Pilot Club of Brantford, Elizabeth Fry Society and of course St. Leonard's Societies of Canada who have taken a major part in developing the show.

Many of the works in the exhibit will be for sale by mail auction upon conclusion of the tour. There is no commission charged to the vendor so the artists receive the full purchase price.

The show tours in a truck with three university students who work as drivers and maintenance men hired through the Opportunities for Youth program. They are also conducting a survey to assess the value of the show and creative activity in institutions.

Other financial grants come from the Ontario Arts Council, the Canadian Penitentiary Service, the B.C. Cultural Fund, and Ontario's Ministry of Correctional Services as well as corporate and private sources too numerous to mention.

Eventually it is hoped to have performing arts into Canada's institutions. How about a Drama Festival?

ASSIST FROM MARNIE

The most surprising part of all this show is the little lady who is it all together. She is Marnie Knechtel of Brantford who volunteered to organize the show and a Local Initiatives grant helps to support an office in Brantford.

"Words From Inside" is printed at the Millhaven print shop, allowing even the printers to show their art, and is edited by David Helwig at Queen's University. It is pretty good reading and enjoys broad

circulation.

Prison Arts is viewed by correctional officers as a very strong tool of rehabilitation and the awards program has contributed to the rehabilitation of some former inmates. Also it does bring public attention to the Canadian Correctional System if one chooses to invest and investigate.

So, if you are in the position to contribute to anyone (even going to the

show is a contribution; the only thing you'll be asked is "How are you?" or "If you are so inclined to join the help of sponsorship this is one of the most worthwhile programs ever conducted in the correctional field by a body organized from within."

Marnie Knechtel, to you this article is dedicated, in the certain knowledge that busy hands and minds in the service of others do get rewarded! Keep up the good work!

These times and places:	
Locality	Display Site
Sept. 22 Kingston	Prison for Women
Sept. 23 Kingston	Collin's Bay Inst.
Sept. 24 Kingston	Joyceville Inst.
Sept. 25 Kingston	Frontenac Mall (public)
Quebec	
Sept. 27-29 Montreal	Place Bonaventure (public)
Sept. 30 Montreal	Maison Tangany
October 1 Montreal	Bordeaux Jail
October 2 Laval	Federal Training Centre
October 4 Ste. Anne des Plaines	Leclerc Institution
October 5 Cowansville	Archambault Inst.
Ontario	
October 7 Brantford	Buritch Corr. Center
October 8-10 Brantford	Buritch Corr. Center
October 11-13 Brantford	Buritch Corr. Center
October 14 Gravenhurst	Buritch Corr. Center
	Bri. males City Center
	St. Leonard's Society
	Beaver Creek Corr. Camp

NOTE

Some times, dates and display sites were not available at time of printing. For these, please contact co-sponsor or the Prison Arts Foundation.

Prison Arts Foundation
143 Fifth
Brantford, Ontario
Telephone: (519) 752-7405

The Question Of Parole

The public is not alone in feeling the pressures of the recent police murders and the connection of drugs with this matter.

The minority sitting away in the different penal institutions feel these pressures, also, and very much so when it comes to parole time. The questions of parole and rehabilitation walk hand in hand. There are people in these institutions that are working very hard towards rehabilitation and, in that course, towards parole. Consider a moment the emotional and mental backbone a person in an institution has to build, not just to face the outside world again, but to do so in a constructive manner. To be a useful and contributing member of the community requires a deep, sincere desire to belong and be needed.

In the paper today, articles urge a closer look at our laws and their enforcement. People are now beginning to take a closer look at the parole system. The public has been outraged by the violence in our society and is further outraged by the abuse of the law due to drugs.

As one of a minority away in a penal institution, I would like to say that generalization of this issue has hit hard, even though my offense was fraud and not drugs. There are some wrongdoers who have paid well for their mistakes and who want to live within the bounds of the law upon release. I only hope that these people are given even a small part of society's support in their efforts.

I quote John Hagarth from the August 72, Volume 10, No. 1, Osgoode Hall Law Journal, "Improvement in correctional techniques will not achieve more than new rationalizations for essentially punitive behaviour, because corrections is based on the notion that the majority of offenders are 'sick' and in need of involuntary 'treatment.' Stepping up the war against crime will provide employment in the anti-crime industry, but will do little to solve the underlying problems that exist in society."

The best employees that could be had in the war against crime are, in my opinion, those who have received the necessary support from society towards rehabilitation and who are then qualified through experience and further training to help others in the same unfortunate position WHO ARE SINCERELY LOOKING FOR HELP AND USEFULNESS IN THE COMMUNITY."

If even one person out of a hundred finds life beneficial and rewarding to go from crime to preventing crime, wouldn't it well be worth the efforts of all involved?

The question of parole is actually a question of trust and support from society to the wrongdoer who has spent time away from society to pay for his or her mistake.

Heidi Kreutz

A SNOW JOB FROM SNOW

It is the policy of the Government of Ontario to provide the very best possible accommodation for all of the programs which serve the needs of the people of the Province.

My Ministry of Government Services is responsible for the provision of most of the Government's accommodation needs.

We can do so, of course, only within certain constraints, dictated by economic factors and policy priorities.

Ontario's new, expanded and improved programs create rapidly escalating demands on the available accommodation dollars.

My Ministry is, therefore, not always able to provide the kind of buildings we would like to provide, as soon as we would like to provide them.

I am particularly pleased when I am able to participate in ceremonies marking the official openings of new buildings.

Each occasion marks another milestone passed — another objective reached — towards our goal of providing modern, efficient, pleasant and economical accommodation for all of the Province's programs.

New institutions for the correctional and rehabilitation programs of the Ministry of Correctional Services are high on the list of priorities.

This new Detention Centre will replace the old Lincoln and Welland County Jails. Built many years ago, the old buildings served their purpose well but have long since outlived their effectiveness.

No longer are we willing to accept the philosophy that those citizens who run foul of the law must be housed like animals in dungeon-like structures like many centuries ago.

Since we cannot accept the century old treatment of offenders, it follows that we

also cannot accept the type of building that housed them.

This new Centre embodies the most modern design features which were developed by our associate Architects in very close consultation with the Ministry of Correctional Services and my staff.

It provides over 83,000 square feet of gross floor area. As you will see during the tour later this afternoon, the facilities include functional but pleasant living areas, a chapel, an infirmary, a library, work rooms and day rooms, a large multi-purpose room, adequate visiting areas, interview rooms and outdoor recreation yards.

This new Centre is a far cry from the drab, dreary, depressing buildings which made up the county jail system of a century ago.

I am very pleased that my Ministry has been able to provide the Ministry of Correctional Services with

three of these fine, modern centres so far in the reconstruction program.

We have five more in the planning and design stages — in Toronto East, Toronto West, Hamilton, Milton and London.

I am sure that I need not point out that the exterior appearance of this new Centre does not look much like the old Lincoln and Welland Jails. When finally completed we will have over two hundred thousand square feet of pleasantly landscaped grounds. It will be a credit to this community.

I would like to mention the very capable design produced for this Centre by our Associate Architects, Flemming, Secord, Fraser and Macie, of St. Catharines, and to thank them for the close co-operation they maintained with my Ministry and that of my colleague, the Honourable Syl Apps.

No matter how good the design of a structure may be, it is the work of the contractor and his tradesmen which finally determines whether it is a good or bad building.

I hope that the building which I symbolically open will provide your Ministry with another big step forward in your correctional and rehabilitation program.

As this Centre is utilized over the years to come, I am sure that we will find that our General Trades Contractor, G.S. Wark, Limited, of Hamilton, has given the Province and its citizens a very good building.

I know that these opening ceremonies today give me and the staff of my ministry a very pleasant sense of accomplishment and achievement.

And now, Mr. Minister, it gives me a very great deal of pleasure to present you with this key.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Cont'd from Pg. 2

JENNY SUE

May 18 was a big day for the Langley household. No, our cat didn't have kittens. Our mother had a daughter. We named her Jennifer Susan. She is the first youngster of my second marriage and a little doll. From time to time, we'll give progress reports on Jenny Sue in Breakthrough.

VISITS

Last month I had the pleasure of touring two provincial jails. The old Welland jail was bad but better than Hamilton's pride — Barton Street. One hundred and fifty-six years old is the Welland Jail and it shows! The thick walls, small windows and out-dated facilities could have and should have been replaced quite some time ago! The Welland jail was clean (at least what we saw) but since I've been around these joints I know a bit about the internal politics.

The same day we toured the new facility at Thorold known as the Niagara Regional Detention Center. The colours were really nice, the bars were fancy (but they are still bars) the doors are electrically operated and the entire institution is dedicated to rehabilitation, including I suppose the barbed wire on the women's roof-top exercise area.

The Hon. Mr. Snow read his speech, and turned the keys over to Mr. Apps who read his speech and offered a tour of the premises.

In Mr. Apps' speech, mention was made of the Day Parole Program. He said it is one of the most successful programs ever introduced in this province — a tip of the hat to Mr. Apps!

Also discussed: Paroles with an unnamed member of the National Parole Service! His answer to my question "How are things going?" went something like "What things? There haven't been enough paroles granted to bother discussing the situation!" Has this Federal Department clamped down or what? And why? Maybe they haven't got any applications for parole!

THIS AND THAT

Well, C-2 got through, now to get a complete abolition of capital punishment. But, a life sentence should be just that — a life sentence — no parole — no passes — no nothing! How is that for a deterrent?

Heard that some of the fellas in Regina are enjoying the conjugal visits! Also heard a rumor that a program of incentive paid T.A.P.S. every three months is in the making for some provincial institutions — I'll believe that when I see it!

AND... Some Apples From Apps

This morning members of the news media took a trip into the past when they toured the 117-year-old Welland Jail. Later, the reporters toured this new Centre. The purposes of these tours was to provide the media with an opportunity to see the old and new concepts in detention facilities.

It is unfortunate that all of you here today will not have the same opportunity to experience the contrast between one of the oldest jails in this province and the facilities of this new Centre, which you will tour following these ceremonies. Although Elrand Juries have frequently catalogued the deficiencies of the jails in Welland and St. Catharines, I would like to tell you a little about them and the problems they have presented in a correctional system which, in many respects, is considered to be one of the most modern on the North American continent.

According to our records, the Welland Jail was built in

1856, and the St. Catharines Jail in 1866. In many ways these two jails over which this Ministry assumed full operating responsibility in 1968. At that time, 27 of these jails were over 100 years old.

When these jails were constructed the main emphasis was on custody and there were few concessions to human dignity. Some of the cells are so narrow that they can barely accommodate a single bed. There are no sinks, no toilets, and no lights in the cells. In the design of these old buildings there was no recognition of the differences between inmates requiring a high degree of security and those held for minor offences, who could safely be placed in minimum security facilities.

The poor structural design of these outdated buildings has also posed serious problems for staff. The layout of the cells and day corridors has made supervision extremely difficult and sometimes dangerous for staff. The

cramped and poorly ventilated kitchen at the Welland Jail must be one of the hottest places north of the equator.

Admitting facilities at both jails are far too small. Interview rooms for lawyers and clergy, and the visiting facilities for the families and friends of inmates are totally inadequate. At the Welland Jail, both the inmate and the visitor have to stand in extremely cramped quarters during the visits. Inadequate office space at the St. Catharines Jail has meant that the x-ray equipment had to be located in the same room as the female Clerk of Records. Thus, x-rays could not be taken until after 5 p.m. when the clerk went home for the day. A similar situation prevails at the Welland Jail where x-rays are taken on weekends. The shortage of office space at the Welland Jail has also meant that one of the clerks sits on a chair directly over the trap door where the galleys once stood.

These are only some of the

serious shortcomings of the two antiquated jails which are being replaced by this modern Centre in which you are sitting today. I should point out that since this Ministry assumed responsibility for the operation of these jails in 1968, a number of improvements have been made to both of these jails, including renovations, painting, and the installation

of new equipment. But all these efforts were made in a losing cause. There was no way in which these two structures could be brought up to a modern correctional standards.

I should also point out that despite the exasperating restrictions imposed upon the staff of these jails by the structural limitations, the men and women who work in

these institutions have done an admirable job of attempting to meet the needs of those persons in their care. I shall have more to say about that later. My point is that the staff in the St. Catharines and Welland Jails have faced the almost impossible task of trying to develop and maintain 20th Century concepts in 19th Century settings.

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Society needs the criminal

by Stanley J. Klynd

Should it be so difficult for a twenty-year ex-criminal who has cleaned up his act to find suitable employment in the only thing he knows — criminology-corrections-rehabilitation. The government bureaucrats don't want outsiders without academic degrees getting involved in their programmes because they just might make them work and this is the last thing they want. Consider a sincere ex-criminal who is making one of the establishment's rehabilitation schemes work. By doing so, he is working towards self-employment. But he is sincere and doesn't care as he is tired of being called a "low life animal" who does nothing but hurt and manipulate people, for he now knows that he is an important part of our sick society, for he has paid his taxes with parts of his life. He is intelligent enough to know that his success will be the direct cause for his services being in constant demand by other nations. The gestures involved know what should happen by the book — but does it always happen that way? Six times out of ten shouldn't be good enough, a sincere person should strive for ten times out of ten. "Oh, the beauty of practical experience." But these textbook geniuses learn bureaucracy from day one (and also why and how they receive substantial salaries). These insincere people involved in various rehabilitation programs cannot attack the problem from the proper direction because their success will result in their having to look for a job themselves. Our society could not stand to see the collapse of the penitentiary — police complex. The establishment doesn't want or need people involved who might make one of their programmes work. Consider — Rehabilitation equals Unemployment + Welfare State + Criminals Incarcerated equals Employment + Balanced Society.

How many times have I

JOB HUNTING?

Here's some tips condensed from "Employment Waits for You," Original by: Dave Kennedy.

WHERE TO SEARCH

There are many effective ways of looking for work. It is not a matter of having an appointment with Mr. J. next week. A person must look for work while he is waiting for this interview. If he should find work, then he should phone Mr. J. informing him that he is no longer available.

A great majority of people realize only one or two channels of Job Hunting, and for the benefit of these people and others who have listed seven different ways,

(1) NEWSPAPERS

HELP WANTED
All major dailies have a help wanted male-female column which no unemployed person should neglect. It is an effective means of knowing who is looking for what and where. This help wanted column is found easily in the newspapers.

(2) CANADA MAN-

heard convicts say "Would I like to find a way to get even with these bulls for all the guff I've taken all these years". The answer has been before us all these years: "Stay out of prison". Go to various institutions and tell the cons the good word. This way the ex-prisoners could throw a wrench into society. Would the convicts not find it rewarding to spend society admit that they do need the criminal? For what would all of these leech-like people do without the criminal. We live in a very strange world. When the Second World War was over, we forgave our enemies almost overnight. In fact, we forgave them to such an extent that we spend millions of dollars helping to rehabilitate them. On the other hand, society is very reluctant to spend money to try to right some of our very own citizens. They forget that criminals are also very much human beings with problems. The goal of society seems to be to lock them up and care nothing about ever trying to correct or rehabilitate them, or as John Diefenbaker says: "Lock criminals up and throw away the keys", for he knows how important the penitentiary-police complex is. Once a criminal, always a criminal seems to be the staunch member of societies approach to crime and punishment. Only the true humanitarian would make it his business to let the criminal change his lifestyle if he so desires. Just imagine giving the criminal the opportunity to become a full, responsible, concerned, tax-paying citizen. Imagine all the hate, frustration, and animosity that the criminals would release by putting the academic administrators out of work.

Then, I wonder if people would ever admit that society depends on the criminal. Society exploits the criminal for the sake of deterrence, since without criminals we cannot safely test the limits of our freedoms. To a large extent we need the concept of crime and the criminal law

POWER CENTRE

This employment centre is located centrally in any city. They will assist one in finding employment. This individual's personal data and work skills will be taken and put on file. When employment suited to his capability is found he is advised of the opening.

(3) YELLOW PAGES
This may seem slightly odd to a person. The yellow pages is another channel of Job Hunting. For example, a qualified welder could phone all welding firms in the city by consulting the yellow pages. Should one of these firms have an opening, he would then ask for a personal interview. The same pattern is followed whether the individual is a mechanic or a shoe-shiner.

PERSONNEL OFFICES

This involves a person, completing a job application form at the employment offices of large industries throughout the city. If you don't know of any large industries, ask someone who knows where they are located.

because we need limits to our permissible behaviour. When we have limits, our freedom is restricted. Without limits, our freedom would be illusory and life impossible. We need criminals because we cannot appreciate the limits without testing them and getting hurt, directly or by proxy. The criminals do the testing unknowingly for society, and society learns its lessons at the criminals' expense. The deviant in society is an absolute necessity — for the criminal shows the rest of society its bounds and limitations and just where on the scale it stands. Take away the deviant and all behavior comes under suspicion because we have taken away our guidelines for comparison. No one will argue with the idealist who is reluctant to represent a deviant, but society needs the deviant behaviourist since that is what keeps most

Ex-Offenders Committee

The five ex-offenders voted in at the Congress of Criminology and Corrections in Regina to represent inmates and ex-inmates throughout Canada and co-ordinate the efforts of self-help groups haven't been idle.

The five-membered committee met in Ottawa July 25th, 26th, and 27th with the Solicitor General's Department to discuss possibilities of getting together a national conference of ex-inmates.

The purpose of the meeting was for the group to get funded themselves which would allow them the opportunity of identifying their efforts in getting all self-help groups together in their own region.

At this time the proposals offered the Solicitor General have only been in rough draft, but a brief outlining the finished proposals should be out in the next two weeks.

Mr. Almond stated that he was in favor of the plan, said one of the five representatives. But Mr. Almond would like to see the details first.

In essence, the proposals will contain information on how the national conference of ex-inmates will work, and what efforts will be going into getting the ex-inmates groups and what efforts will be going into getting the ex-inmates groups together.

Rick Carter, Ontario representative from Toronto said that the five-membered committee will be getting funded but the details have not been worked out yet.

Mr. Almond told the committee to leave his problem of financing to his department.

But funds may not be so easy to get....

Apparently the State Department is short of funds, at least until their revised budget in April of next year.

Rick Carter seems hopeful that financing is just around the corner and when it comes, he says, each member of the group will have to sign three month contracts... later it may be six months.

The contracts will take

people from deviancy.

Assume that an effective rehabilitation programme for criminals was available.

Assume that sociologists are agreed that the elimination of criminality would result in the destruction of our deviant element.

Assume then that the destruction of our deviant element is undesirable (as show earlier).

It must follow that, "The rehabilitation of the criminal element is totally undesirable" and I say that recidivism will continue until we can adopt a programme that will eliminate criminality without destroying the vital deviant behavioural patterns.

Society needs the criminal. Any programme designed to eliminate criminality is doomed to failure because we cannot eliminate criminality without also

care of the wages of the five and expenses they will need in meeting with each self-help group within their area.

Rick Carter says that there was, "80 per cent approval" and that ex-offenders could, "Look forward to a conference next Spring."

In the meantime, ex-inmates or volunteers operating self-help groups in Ontario could look forward to about ten workshops says Rick Carter.

These workshops, spaced through Ontario, will give Mr. Carter a chance to meet with many of the self-help groups.

They will be centrally located so the groups will only have a short distance to travel at their own expenses.

Eliminating deviancy and we must have the deviants to gauge our normality. "So we have a costly programme that is only paying lip service to the theory of rehabilitation". To keep me happy all I ask for is a "reduction of native inmates in all institutions". The government seems to be

saying "talk a good rehabilitation game, but it damn well better not work." Sincerity is one element that will not be tolerated in the rehabilitation game. Perhaps someone, someday will state the truth: "Society needs the criminal". I wait patiently for that day to come.

Mustard Seed

They do electrical work, wood working repairs, clean yards, paint or decorate — all for a \$1.75 an hour, a nickel beneath the minimum wage but they are happy to be given the chance because a day's work means another day away from drinking or stealing.

These men, all former alcoholics, ex-inmates or parolees are at a Regina rehabilitation centre known as the Mustard Seed.

This drab, three-room building, looking more like a second-hand shop is sponsored by the Department of Education. They don't emphasize upgrading to any great extent but enough so that the employee reads a newspaper.

The director explains that he had a worker who was always late for work. The reason was simple enough, the man wasn't able to tell the time. After a bit of upgrading, he was not only able to tell time but was able to read the newspaper. After that the employee was seldom late.

Mustard Seed gives each man, for a nominal fee of a dollar a day, one meal with a coffee break in the morning and one in the afternoon.

It only takes push for an alcoholic or ex-inmate to become a stable, well thought of citizen in his community and that is what the Mustard Seed does — it supplies that little push.

Writing bug led Ron to a new way of life

Ron Osmoche's story isn't a sensational one. It doesn't entail a dramatic, overnight success, or rocketing path to stardom.

Just a four-month job on a weekly newspaper, "The Ottawa Citizen", as part of a co-operative program instituted by the newspaper and Mahawk College.

But when you consider that a few years ago Ron was serving a prison term, mad at the word and barely able to read or write, the whole affair takes on different proportions.

"When I went inside the institution I was filled with a sort of hatred of everything — people, the system, everything."

"After a while of course I began to cool off and although I could barely read at the time I started to look through books and magazines to pass the time."

"That's when I read an article in Reader's Digest. I read it over and over again... it was a beautiful article."

"And it just got me interested... I just wanted to be able to write like that guy." When Ron's time was up he was a changed person. Through the John Howard So-



Around & About
with Stan McNeill

cety he got a job at Stelco, and in his spare time started writing... all kinds of writing.

About four years ago he helped found Breakthrough, a quarterly magazine dealing with institutions, unemployment, penal reform... "It's written not only for prison inmates but for the people outside. It tries to fill a gap," Ron says.

"It tries to inform the public... to let the Square John know what goes on inside the institutions and that every inmate isn't a hard-bitten criminal."

Breakthrough was founded with the help of the John Howard Society and Ron was its first editor-in-chief-general reporter... the facilities of the society in its Bay Street headquarters are still used by Breakthrough's staff.

On and off over the past couple of years Ron has worked as editor and regular contributor, but more and more he was trying to freelance. But without much success.

"It's tough when you're on your own... when you're trying to break into the freelance field and you don't know anyone who'll give you a hand."

It was then that Keith Fahbanks, then executive director of the John Howard Society, came to the rescue. He got Ron an interview at Mahawk College and helped get him into the communication arts course.

Now Ron has completed his first year and has decided to concentrate on journalism... after his four-month stint with the Ottawa paper he'll be back at school for another two years.

"I'm going to make it," he says. I hope he does.